



USAID | AFGHANISTAN

Stabilization Unit Portfolio January 2011

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Afghan Civilian Assistance Program (ACAP)

Implementer: *International Organization for Migration*

Duration: *April 2007 – September 2011*

Budget: *\$75 million*

ACAP provides support for Afghan civilian families and communities that have suffered losses resulting from military operations between coalition forces and insurgents. ACAP provides sustainable assistance directly to families, typically including one or more of the following components: small business start-up and vocational training, literacy/numeracy training for adults, education support for school-age children, home repair and reconstruction, restoring livelihood sources or creating access to livelihood sources, and rebuilding vital community infrastructure.

Afghanistan Stabilization Initiative (ASI)

Implementer: *Chemonics and Development Alternatives Inc.*

Duration: *June 2009 – June 2012*

Budget: *\$310 million*

ASI addresses instability at the local level in collaboration with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA). With the aim to build confidence and trust between GIROA and local Afghan communities, ASI uses a community-based consultative approach that identifies and implements small community improvement projects, bringing together communities and legitimate local GIROA actors. ASI creates conditions that build confidence between communities and GIROA through the improvement of the economic and social environment in the targeted regions, and increases public access to information about GIROA's social, economic, and political activities and policies in Afghanistan.

Community Based Stability Grants (CBSG)

Implementer: *Creative Associates International, Inc (CAII)*

Duration: *March 2010 – March 2012*

Budget: *\$43 million*

The Community-Based Stabilization Grants (CBSG) project will issue grants to grass roots community-based organizations or Community Development Councils in 14 targeted provinces in the northern, western, and central regions of Afghanistan, that currently are unable to access USAID's traditional grants programs. CBSG emerged as a key financing mechanism from the Local Governance and Community Development project and became a stand-alone dedicated program. Under CBSG, USAID works with eligible community-based organizations to undertake small-scale community level projects, such as digging culverts or irrigation canals, repair to community buildings (i.e. schools, health clinics), and purchase commodities or equipment for community schools, clinics, or public meeting halls. The projects are limited in size – the maximum grant award is \$25,000 – and takes no more than three months to complete.

Community Development Program (CDP) – South, East, & West

Implementer: *Central Asia Development Group*

Duration: *March 2009 – September 2011*

Budget: *\$216.5 million*

CDP promotes stability through temporary employment and income generation in targeted populations to reduce the number of unemployed Afghans joining the insurgency. Project activities are implemented in close coordination with coalition forces engaged in clearing operations, or in advance of clearing operations to pave the way for a smooth transition. CDP works in Kandahar, Hilmand, Uruzgan, Zabul, Nimroz, Farah, Nangarhar, Kunar, Khost, Paktya, Paktika, Logar, Wardak, Laghman, Daykundi, Ghazni, Hirat, Badghis, and Ghor provinces. The focus in the south and east (*clear to hold* phase) is on quick impact programs that provide short-term livelihood opportunities in support of broader stabilization efforts. Activities include street cleaning and rehabilitation of wells, drainage canals, and irrigation systems. The program also targets areas in the *hold to build* transitional period. The project also includes mid-term activities that support the transition from stability to longer-term development. For example, the repair of irrigation systems to increase agricultural production, rural farm to market and feeder road construction to improve market access, flood prevention, drainage system rehabilitation, and small-scale water supply system rehabilitation.

Community Development Program (CDP) – North

Implementer: *Mercy Corps*

Duration: *March 2009 – November 2011*

Budget: *\$70.5 million*

CDP-North promotes stability through temporary employment and income generation in targeted populations to reduce the number of unemployed Afghans joining the insurgency. The project covers Balkh, Bamyan, Faryab, Takhar, Kapisa, Baghlan, Sari-Pul, Samangan, and Kunduz provinces in the north region, which are considered ready from *hold to build* phase of counterinsurgency strategy. Key deliverables include rehabilitation of wells, drainage canals, schools, houses, and irrigation systems. The project also includes mid-term activities that support the transition from stability to longer-term development. For example, the repair of irrigation systems to increase agricultural production, rural farm to market and feeder road construction to improve market access, flood prevention, drainage system rehabilitation, and small-scale water supply system rehabilitation.

Community Development Program (CDP) – Kabul

Implementer: *CARE International*

Duration: *March 2009 – September 2011*

Budget: *\$60 million*

The CDP-Kabul project was approved to promote temporary employment and income in targeted populations with the intended effects of reducing food insecurity and promoting stability. The strategic objective of the project is to provide short-term job opportunities for 46,272 food insecure households of Kabul City and surrounding areas to improve family income amongst the vulnerable population of Kabul Province. USAID implements activities in Kabul in collaboration with the Kabul Municipality, Kabul Provincial Governor's office, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Development, and Ministry of Women's Affairs. Project activities also brings added benefits to the city through improved infrastructure and community assets, improved green zones including construction of concrete boundary walls of Bagrami and Bibi Mahru public parks, and enhanced agricultural land and irrigation facilities. The project recently started cleaning the Kabul River, which has been a very challenging problem for Kabul Municipality.

Local Governance and Community Development (LGCD)

Implementer: *Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)*

Duration: *October 2006 – April 2011*

Budget: *\$349 million*

Active in 21 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces, LGCD is a field program officer driven stability program designed to set the stage for medium and long-term efforts. The objectives of LGCD are to 1) assist the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIROA) to extend its reach into unstable areas and engage at-risk populations; 2) create an environment that encourages local communities to take an active role in their own stability and development; and 3) address the underlying causes of instability and support for the insurgency. LGCD works closely with USAID field staff, military units, GIROA officials, non-government organizations, and a host of other stakeholders to plan and execute projects that promote stability within a U.S. Government counterinsurgency context. The program meets its objectives through the implementation of strategically integrated activities related to the following technical focus areas: 1) assess (shape): assess community grievances and design cost-effective solutions to address those grievances, and Assist military units with shaping activities; 2) local stability initiatives (clear): quick impact stability initiatives to meet recovery needs in priority communities; and 3) community development and mobilization (hold): address priority grievances of at-risk populations through integrated community development projects.